

trators and employees if labor disturbances are to be prevented from impairing the quality of care rendered to patients. The care of the patient must always remain the paramount purpose of the hospitals.

Medical Staff.—Medical staff organization is one of the most difficult aspects of hospital management, according to Dr. B. W. Black. In order to integrate the many specialized professional services necessary for rendering adequate care to the patient, the medical staff must be so organized that sight is not lost of the objectives of the institution. It is evident that the medical organization of a small rural hospital will tend to be loose, as compared with that of a metropolitan teaching hospital. The principles or organization, however, are the same in either case. These principles concern themselves with the selection of physicians to serve on the staff, their tenure, and their rights and obligations as staff men.

"The principal objective of the endeavor," said Doctor Black, "was to formulate an educational program designed to furnish authoritative information to those actively engaged in hospital administration or to those who expect to be so engaged."

STATE COSTS ON RELIEF SET AT SEVENTEEN MILLION*

Seven state and federal relief agencies and their twenty principal subdivisions are spending \$17,500,000 monthly to care for 900,000 Californians, a survey showed today.

The relief rolls figure represents 14 per cent of the state's population, and is exclusive of such permanent public relief activities as insane asylums, orphanages, homes of correction, and prisons.

Basic of these relief agencies are the counties, which once bore the responsibility for all relief. Their obligation today is the care of unemployables—a phase of relief that existed before the depression and will continue when it is forgotten.

DAILY SUBSISTENCE

They provide daily subsistence for those who are incapacitated by reason of physical disability and mental incompetence, and hospitalization for those who are ill.

Next above them is the State Relief Administration, charged generally with the care of all needy unemployed.

In addition to direct aid to indigent families for whom there is no work relief, its principal subdivisions are relief camps to which are sent indigent single men, the self-help cooperative assistance division which aids borderline cases, and the surplus commodity distribution division.

The latter distributes food received from the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation, and clothing made in Works Progress Administration sewing rooms.

WPA FIELDS

Next is the Federal Works Progress Administration and its eight principal subdivisions, paying a security wage to men and women certified to it by the State Relief Administration as needy employables.

Largest of its subdivisions are the construction projects for unskilled labor. Next are the women's projects.

Five of its subdivisions are described as cultural—the Federal Art Project, Federal Music Project, Federal Theater Project, American Guide and Historical Records Project—because they employ men and women trained as artists, actors, writers, and research workers.

Its principal remaining subdivision is the National Youth Administration, providing aid to college and high school students, and part-time employment for boys and girls classified as underprivileged.

A separate administration is the Civilian Conservation Corps, drawing boys from the same family classification as the NYA.

THREE CLASSES

State and Federal Governments unite in the Social Security Administration, providing three classes of relief.

Administered by the state through the counties, this agency provides old-age assistance (pensions) to aged needy, aid to dependent children, and grants to dependent blind.

The Federal Government reimburses the state for one-half of the pensions, one-third of the aid to dependent children, and one-third of the grants to blind.

Joining with the WPA and SRA in meeting the rural unemployment problem is the Farm Security Administration, engaged in three principal subdivisions of activity. Entirely federal, it attempts to settle farm families by loans and grants, it maintains camps for migratory workers, and in emergencies it provides direct relief.

PWA IS AID

Though not engaged in direct relief, the Public Works Administration, nevertheless, has a direct connection with relief agencies and is designed to reduce the unemployment problem.

It pays the prevailing wage and requires contractors building PWA projects to go first to the State Employment Service for labor, turning to the open labor market only when the Service is unable to furnish men.

The estimate of \$17,500,000 monthly relief costs, made by the SRA for August, does not include that spent by Community Chests and other relief agencies without a governmental connection.

SOCIAL SECURITY ACT COST PASSES BILLION MARK*

The first three years of the Social Security Act cost the federal treasury \$1,232,558,598 and brought in \$887,946,271 of revenue.

Roswell Magill, acting secretary of the treasury, made public today the statistics involved in operation of the law, the third anniversary of which will be Sunday, August 14.

Federal expenditures for the gigantic pension system have included \$504,204,188 for grants to the states, \$690,000,000 for investments in the old-age reserve fund, and about \$38,000,000 for administration of the law.

STATES CAUSE DEFICIT

Revenue fell far behind expenditures because amounts nearly equal to the receipts are permanently earmarked for the old-age reserve fund, leaving the state grants to be financed out of ordinary Treasury funds.

The states received \$350,590,000 for old-age assistance, \$45,819,189 for aid to dependent children, \$11,528,663 for blind pensions, \$8,538,383 for maternal and child health services, \$5,715,952 for aid to crippled children, \$2,735,562 for other child welfare services, \$19,275,077 for public health work, including venereal disease control, and \$60,001,347 for administering state unemployment compensation laws.

FORTY-SEVEN BILLION FUND

The controversial old-age reserve fund—scheduled to reach \$47,000,000,000 in 1980—was valued by the Treasury at \$1,136,463,498, but its actual investments, including reinvestment of interest receipts, amount to only \$700,300,000. The difference is an appropriation credit for which the actual cash will not be received by the fund until the old-age taxes intended to fill the fund are collected.

So far, 38,265,000 employees and 1,787,000 employers have paid in \$737,526,539 of old-age pension taxes.

USED BY TREASURY

Legally, these taxes have no connection with the fund, but actually the Treasury uses 95 per cent of the receipts for the fund and the other 5 per cent for administrative costs of the Social Security Board.

The Treasury turns little cash over to the fund. Instead, it borrows back the money it pays the fund, and puts into the fund special Treasury obligations bearing 5 per cent interest. The Social Security Act requires investment of the fund in 3 per cent government securities, which in turn are added to the federal debt.

* From the San Francisco News, August 4.

* From the San Francisco Call-Bulletin, August 12, 1938.